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# THE ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF MISSOURI

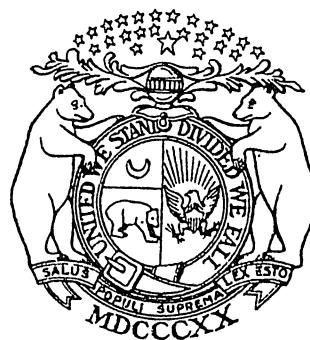
1820 - 1987

Biographical Sketches  
of the  
Missouri Army and Air National Guard's  
Senior Officer

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DEPOSITORY DOCUMENT



135th Military History Detachment  
Missouri Army National Guard  
Jefferson City, 1987

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## PREFACE

This project was started and completed under the auspices of Major General Charles M. Kiefner, Adjutant General of Missouri and Colonel Robert A. Morgan, Chief of Staff, MOARNG. Colonel Morgan provided overall supervision of the project, and ensured the support necessary to bring this project to a timely completion.

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135th Military History Detachment, MOARNG.

MAJ Antonio F. Holland

SGT Dennis L. White

SGT Mary E. Bales

Jefferson City, Missouri

September, 1987

## THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The National Guard in each State is commanded by an adjutant general who is appointed to the post by the governor. He acts as military advisor to the governor and is concerned with all National Guard activities within his State, including training, administration and recruiting. He may be either an Army National Guard officer or an Air National Guard officer and usually holds the rank of major general.

The Office of the Adjutant General in each State is the agency to which the National Guard Bureau directs all its instructions concerning the National Guard.

The origins of the Missouri National Guard date back to the territorial period of the state's history when citizens formed volunteer organizations to protect the peace and keep order. At the start of the War of 1812, there were five companies of militia active in St. Louis, comprising most of the male population. The companies were mustered with Pierre Charteau as Major of the Militia and were ordered to the assistance of Governor Edwards in Illinois where the British and Indians had assembled in large force. Many militia men from St. Louis and the vicinity participated in the historic battle of Tippecanoe.

In the period between the War of 1812 and the War with Mexico, a few units were formed and the militia was used to control Indian disturbances, strike disorders and Missourians were sent to fight in the Seminole War in Florida.

Many units were formed in 1846 for service in the Mexican War. The "Army of the West", comprised largely of Missourians, completed the longest overland march of field artillery in history. The famous "Doniphan's March" also took place during this period of Missouri militia history.

Upon the return from the War with Mexico, most of the volunteer military companies were disbanded. However, with the Missouri-Kansas border troubles of the late 1850's, the Missouri militia was again active, being ordered by the Governor to protect the state from Kansas "Jayhawkers" near Papinville. The conflicts during this time were but a preview of the bloodshed to come during the Civil War where Missourians fought for both the Union and Confederacy. Battles such as Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and Lexington pitted North against South on Missouri soil. When the conflict was over, the militia had withstood one of the greatest challenges to its existance.

Two decades after the Civil War, the National Guard was formed similar to its present day organization. With the advent of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the Missouri National Guard produced an overwhelming response to the call to arms. Whole units volunteered to be among the first United States troops to serve.

In 1903 a major change in the National Guard occurred. The Dick Act was passed, giving the Guard a new Federal status whereby the Federal Government was to furnish arms, clothing and equipment providing the States met proper requirements.

After the passage of the Dick Act, the National Guard enjoyed a relatively quiet period until problems erupted on the Mexican Border. The Missouri National Guard was called up to deal with the bandit, Poncho Villa, throughout the spring and summer of 1916. This duty was performed and the Guard returned home, but not for long.

In March of 1917, the Missouri National Guard was called into Federal Service for World War I. Many Missouri soldiers trained at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma and joined the 35th "Santa Fe" Division while others became part of the "Rainbow" Division. The records of the German High Command, released after the war list eight American divisions as excellent or superior fighting units, six of them were National Guard divisions.

The years between the World Wars were spent in training, rebuilding, and reorganization for the Missouri Guard. Though not called to combat, the Guard served the state in keeping the peace and preserving order.

With the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the Missouri National Guard was again called to duty. Units were sent to both theatres of operations and the 35th Division, made up of troops from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, took part in some of the bitterest fighting in Europe.

After the war and the return of troops to civilian life, the Missouri Guard was in need of complete reorganization. The Guard made an unprecedented effort to fill the ranks and within three years its strength rose to over 7500 officers and enlisted.

Since the Second World War, the Missouri National Guard has grown into a modern, effective fighting organization, prepared in peace and ready for all emergencies. Missouri Guardsmen fought with distinction in Korea and Vietnam and have participated in numerous overseas training operations. The Guard today is better prepared and better equipped than ever before.

Through monthly armory and yearly field training, the Missouri National Guardsman, like his ancestor, the militiaman, stands ready to defend the state and nation against any danger, foreign or domestic.

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF MISSOURI

1820-1829	JOHN O'FALLON
1829-1830	HENRY SHURLDS
1830-1835	A. J. WILLIAMS
1835-1839	BENJAMIN M. LISLE
1839-1843	JAMES L. MINOR
1843-1848	GUSTAVUS A. PARSONS
1848-1851	WILLIAM G. MINOR
1851-1851	WILLIAMS A. ROBARDS
1851-1857	ANDREW M. ELSTON
1857-1860	GUSTAVUS A. PARSONS
1860-1861	WARWICK HOUGH
1861-1861	GEORGE R. SMITH
1861-1863	CHESTER HARDING, JR
1863-1865	JOHN B. GRAY
1865-1869	SAMUEL P. SIMPSON
1869-1870	GEORGE L. CHILDRESS
1870-1871	ISSAC F. SHEPARD
1871-1873	ALBERT SIGEL
1873-1875	JOHN D. CRAFTON
1875-1877	GEORGE C. BINGHAM
1877-1881	EWING Y. MITCHELL
1881-1885	JOHN B. WADDILL
1885-1889	JAMES C. JAMISON
1889-1897	JOSEPH A. WICKHAM
1897-1901	MORRIS F. BELL
1901-1905	WILLIAM T. DAMERON
1905-1909	JAMES A. DeARMOND
1909-1913	FRANK M. RUMBOLD
1913-1917	JOHN B. O'MEARA
1917-1917	ARTHUR B. DONNELLY
1917-1917	JAMES H. MCCORD
1917-1918	ANDREW V. ADAMS
1918-1921	HARVEY C. CLARK
1921-1925	WILLIAM A. RAUPP
1925-1927	FRANK M. RUMBOLD
1927-1933	ANDREW V. ADAMS
1933-1936	HAROLD W. BROWN
1936-1937	CLAUDE C. EARP
1937-1941	LEWIS R. MEANS
1941-1945	CLIFFORD W. GAYLORD
1945-1951	JOHN A. HARRIS
1951-1964	ALBERT D. SHEPPARD
1964-1973	LAURENCE B. ADAMS, JR.
1973-1977	CHARLES M. KIEFNER
1977-1981	ROBERT E. BUECHLER
1981-	CHARLES M. KIEFNER



ADJUTANTS GENERAL 1820-1987

JOHN O'FALLON 1820-1829

John O'Fallon was born near Louisville, Kentucky on November 17, 1791. His father was a physician who came from central Ireland. The elder O'Fallon, after he arrived in America, was a surgeon in Washington's army. After the war he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he met and married Frances Clark, sister of George Rogers Clark and William Clark, army officers, who became famous in the annals of the development of the Mississippi Valley. John O'Fallon's father died when John was but a small child and he was reared and educated by his mother, his uncle William and another uncle, George Croghan, also an army officer. He attended an academy in Danville, Kentucky, which later became Centre College, and in 1810 went to Lexington to study law.

With his military upbringing, it was natural that O'Fallon became involved in the Indian wars in 1811, fighting in the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1812 O'Fallon was in St. Louis helping his uncle, William Clark, in his duties as Indian agent. Commissioned an ensign in the army, September 12, 1812, O'Fallon left for the northern frontiers and saw active service with General William Henry Harrison throughout the War of 1812. By the time the war was over, he was a captain and remained in the army after peace was declared. Resigning from the army in August 1818, he returned to St. Louis and became assistant Indian agent. He was also a "contractor", buying supplies and selling them to the army.

In 1820 Governor Alexander McNair made O'Fallon the first Adjutant General of the State. He served in the second and third general assemblies in 1822 and 1824. When a branch of the Bank of the United States was established in St. Louis in 1829, O'Fallon became its president. As O'Fallon's wealth grew so did the list of his benefactors. His interests were widely diversified and included the development of railroads. He was president of two lines in Missouri. John O'Fallon died at his home on Washington Avenue in St. Louis, December 17, 1865.

During O'Fallon's tenure as Adjutant General (1820-1829), a cavalry troop under Captain Archibald Gamble was formed, followed by the organization of another group in St. Louis, known as the St.

Louis Troop, commanded by Alexander Gamble. There is not much recorded about the activities of these early units, but it is assumed they were used for prevention of mobs, suppression of strikes and general disorders. Jefferson Barracks was established while O'Fallon was in office on July 4, 1826.

Significant events in Missouri history during O'Fallon's term include President Monroe's proclamation of Missouri statehood (August 10, 1821), The Great and Little Osage, Kansas, Shawnee, and Delaware Indians ceding claims to lands within Missouri, and a permanent seat of government established at Jefferson City on October 1, 1826.

HENRY SHURLDS  
1829-1830

Henry Shurlds was born November 21, 1796 in Gloucester County, Virginia. He received legal training in Richmond and came to St. Louis in 1819. After remaining there for about a year, he moved to Potosi and started to practice law. Upon the organization of the new state government in 1820, he was drafted into its services, occupying the post of circuit judge. In 1832 the General Assembly elected him Secretary of the Senate and the following year the Governor and Senate made him public auditor, which office he held till 1837. In 1835 he was appointed Secretary of State. In 1837 Shurlds resigned as auditor and became cashier of the newly organized Bank of the State of Missouri in St. Louis. He held that position for 15 years. Shurlds was appointed Adjutant General, 1829-1830, under Governor John Miller. He died on August 2, 1852.

Under Henry Shurlds, a portion of the Missouri Militia took part in a struggle with Indians near the Chariton River on the Iowa line on July 17, 1829.

Significant events in Missouri history during Shurlds' tenure include the establishment of a Branch of the United States Bank in St. Louis and the organization of Crawford and Randolph Counties.

A. J. WILLIAMS  
1830-1835

Although the exact identity of the third Adjutant General is not certain, it is believed to be Abraham J. Williams of Boone County. A. J. Williams was born on February 26, 1781, in Hardy County, West Virginia. Williams was self educated and moved to Missouri between 1816 and 1820, settling in old Franklin. He became part owner of a tobacco warehouse located in Nashville, Boone County. Williams came to Columbia and established the first store in the community near the site of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad depot. He was elected the first senator from Boone County in 1822 and 1824 and was President Pro Tempore of the State Senate. Governor Bates died in office, and Benjamin H. Reaves, the Lieutenant Governor, had resigned, therefore on August 4, 1825, Williams, being next in line to that office, assumed the governorship. Williams, according to the constitution, called a special election to select the next governor, and John Miller was chosen. During the five months of Williams' administration, the legislature was not in session, and no situation arose which called for action of the chief executive. Williams retired from the governorship on January 20, 1826. Despite his physical handicap of having only one leg, Williams was very successful as a shoemaker, merchant and farmer. He served in 1835 as president of the first agricultural fair organization at Columbia. He died on December 30, 1839.

The Black Hawk War in 1832 gave a slight boost to the organization of military companies, which had lagged for the previous few years. It was in this year the once famous 'St. Louis Group' came into existence. Among the other militia organizations participating in the Black Hawk War was the Union troop of cavalry, which was organized in 1834.

BENJAMIN M. LISLE  
1835-1839

Benjamin Lisle was born in Green County, Kentucky, on January 20, 1808. He studied law in Kentucky and acquired a license to practice there in 1831. During that same year, Lisle came to Missouri and in 1833 he moved to Jefferson City where he practiced law. Lisle was appointed Adjutant General under Governor Daniel Dunklin in 1835. He died on February 18, 1845.

It was during Lisle's term as Adjutant General of Missouri that the Osage War occurred. In 1837 the militia units drove hunting parties of the Osage, Shawnee, and Delaware into Kansas and Arkansas. This effort ended the Indians' sojourns and hunting expeditions into Missouri. Nicholas Hesse, a German visitor to Missouri in 1835-1837, concluded that the Indians had learned their lesson by experience, and the powerful state militia deterred any further hostility. In 1835 the Missouri militia also participated in the Seminole War in Florida. This started with the refusal of the Seminole Indians in Florida to move west of the Mississippi River. During the fall of 1837 President Van Buren asked Senator Benton of Missouri whether he thought Missourians could be induced to travel to the swamps of Florida to assist the regular army. "Missourians will go wherever their services are needed," replied Benton. A requisition was transmitted to Governor Boggs asking for two regiments of mounted volunteers. On October 6, 1837, the troops departed from Columbia for Florida. They first marched to Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, where they were addressed by Senator Benton and mustered into service by General Atkinson. From St. Louis the troops sailed down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where they transferred to other ships in order to cross the Gulf of Mexico to Tampa Bay. The Missourians disembarked in Florida on November 15, and received orders to march to Lake Okeechobee, 135 miles inland. The battle of Okeechobee began on Christmas Day, about 138 soldiers, most of whom were Missourians, were killed or wounded. The Seminoles were dislodged from their positions and driven back. Early in 1838 the Missouri troops returned home and were disbanded.

Significant events in Missouri history during Lisle's tenure include the establishment of the State Penitentiary in 1836, the burning of the State Capitol on November 17, 1837 and the establishment of the United States Arsenal at Liberty in 1837.

JAMES L. MINOR  
1839-1843

James Minor was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia on June 9, 1813. He studied law at the University of Virginia and graduated from that institution. In 1835, Minor came to Missouri and began his law practice in Palmyra. Minor's political career began three years later when he was elected Secretary to the State Senate. In 1839 he was appointed Secretary of State, a position he held until 1845. Minor worked hard in the fields of education, history and agriculture. He was named as a trustee of the Missouri Historical Society and was the second man to hold the office of State Superintendent of public instruction. He was also instrumental in the organization of the first Missouri State fair at Boonville in 1853.

Minor also served as Curator of the University of Missouri in 1851-52 and 1860-61. He was a member of the State hospital at Fulton in 1851. Minor was appointed Adjutant General in 1839 under Governor Lilburn W. Boggs. He died at Kansas City on June 2, 1897.

During the later part of 1839 and the early part of 1840 there occurred a boundary dispute between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri, which has become popularly known as the "Honey War". Although there was no armed conflict, military operations by both states were involved. An order was issued for troops and between 600 and 800 militiamen were encamped on the Fox River. On December 12, 1839, a truce was declared at Waterloo. This war cost the State of Missouri about \$20,000 of which \$19,000 was used for the troops, and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. Also, during this period, the Missouri Light Artillery was organized in St. Louis. Most of this unit's members were Germans who had seen service in the Fatherland. The privates carried short swords and the officers were armed with horse pistols.

Significant events in Missouri history during this time include the opening of the University of Missouri and the establishment of St. Joseph.

GUSTAVUS A. PARSONS  
1843-1849  
1857-1860

Gustavus Adolphus Parsons was born in Virginia in 1801. As a young man, he was employed by Thomas Jefferson. The Parsons family settled in Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1837 and their home on Jackson Street is an historical landmark of the city. Parsons was the clerk of the circuit court of Cole County for many years, until being disenfranchised by the Civil War in 1863. When the war ended he was again elected and died in office after a long period of service. Parsons also served as paymaster and worked as a brick mason. His eldest son, Mosby M. Parsons served in the Mexican War with General Alexander Doniphan and served in the state legislature as a representative and senator from Cole County. M.M. Parsons is best remembered as a Confederate Major General during the Civil War. G. A. Parsons was first appointed under Governor Thomas Reynolds. He died in 1882.

General Parsons' two terms of office fell during active and turbulent times for Missouri Militia. His first term saw the War with Mexico while his second term fell during the Missouri-Kansas border conflict.

In May of 1846 Governor Edwards called for volunteers to go to Texas and inside a month 1258 Missourians had gathered at Fort Leavenworth. These Missourians, along with a few regulars stationed at the fort, would comprise the 'Army of the West' and march across the plains to take possession of Santa Fe. Some of the units involved were the Second Missouri Mounted Volunteers and the St. Louis Flying Artillery. The column arrived at Bents' Fort, where, under General Kearney, the Army of the West assembled before going on to Mexico. From Bents' Fort they took a route that led across the Arkansas River and over the Raton Rouge into what is now New Mexico. The 900-mile trip to Santa Fe is still remembered as the longest march of field artillery in history. The men met many hardships on the trail and had to fight a battle immediately upon reaching Santa Fe. Although outnumbered four to one, they virtually annihilated the enemy forces.

In his second term as Adjutant General, Parsons faced the Missouri/Kansas border conflicts. On May 31, 1858, Governor Stewart wrote Parsons, informing him that citizens from Cass and Bates Counties had been invaded by "Jayhawkers" from Kansas Territory. Parsons was authorized to immediately enroll volunteer forces for

protection. The Adjutant General, himself, twice rode horseback to listen to complaints from the people in the border counties. These conflicts led to the call-up of 800 militia troops and was an indication of the volatile times that existed just preceding the Civil War.

WILLIAM G. MINOR  
1848-1851

Minor was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, February, 1806. Graduating from the University of Virginia in 1824 or 1825, he studied law under his father, practiced in Gloucester for three years, then moved to Caroline County, Virginia.

He arrived in Jefferson City in 1840 and opened a law office and became a leader in state politics. In 1841 Governor Thomas Reynolds appointed him aide to the Commander in Chief of the 6th Division, Missouri Militia. In 1845-1856 Minor was the principal editor of the Jefferson Inquirer. By joint resolution of the House and Senate February 15, 1843, Minor was appointed Curator of the University for a two-year term, was reappointed, and served until 1847. Minor was Adjutant General of the State in 1848. In 1850 Minor was appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States along with H.B. Hendershott of Iowa to establish and mark the boundary line which had been under dispute by the two states since 1839. On December 30, 1850 he was elected Secretary of the State Senate but died in office. Minor was appointed under Governor John C. Edwards and died on February 20, 1851.

After the War with Mexico many volunteer military companies disbanded. For instance, in St. Louis all the military organizations disbanded except the Missouri Light Artillery and the St. Louis Grays, who reorganized in 1848. This period also saw the organization of the Union Riflemen.

Significant events in Missouri history during this time include a large German immigration into Missouri (1848), a massive cholera epidemic and fire in St. Louis (1849), and the incorporation of Kansas City (1850).

WILLIAM A. ROBARDS  
1851-1851

William Robards was born in Kentucky in 1817. He was a Curator of the University of Missouri and a resident of Boone County. He was considered an able lawyer and was Attorney General of the State under Governor King. At that time the Attorney General had no assistant and he was ex officio reporter of the Supreme Court and served as circuit attorney of the circuit where the state capitol was located. Robards had resigned as Adjutant General to served as Attorney General but died in office in September, 1851, of cholera.

Significant events in Missouri history during Robards' short term include the construction of the first Missouri railroad, the incorporation of Christian College in Columbia, and the construction of the first telegraph lines in the state.

ANDREW M. ELSTON  
1851-1857

Andrew Elston was born in Smith county, Tennessee, on August 9, 1807. His family came to Missouri when Elston was ten and settled in Boone county. Elston's father, Elias, was a member of the first state Constitutional Convention and represented Boone County in the legislature. Elston became a resident of Cole County about 1828 and located where the town of Elston now stands, the place taking its name from him. He was associated with the state militia all his life. During the Mormon War he was Brigade Inspector and was present at the surrender at Far West. He was a member of the state legislature and was twice elected judge of the county court. Elston was commissioned justice of the peace in 1831 of Marion township and was elected to that position for 42 consecutive years. In 1876 he was senior justice of Missouri in point of service. Elston was appointed adjutant general under Governor King and died on his birthday, August 9, 1879.

During this period the First Missouri Regiment was organized and reorganized two years later. Some units from this regiment saw local action in St. Louis in election riots and disturbances.

Other events during this period include the operation of the first passenger train in Missouri (1852), the establishment of Eliot Seminary (now Washington University, 1853), and the famous Dred Scott decision (1857).

WARWICK HOUGH  
1860-1861

Warwick Hough was born in Laudaun County, Virginia, in 1836. Two years later, Hough's family moved to Missouri, settling first in St. Louis, then in Jefferson City. Hough's father was engaged in merchandising and was prominent and influential in Missouri politics having served with distinction in the state legislature. Warwick Hough was raised in Jefferson City and attended private schools there. At fifteen, he acted as librarian of the state library while the legislature was in session. Hough graduated from the University of Missouri in 1854 and received his masters degree three years later. He was appointed by Governor Price as assistant state geologist and the results of his labors in the field were reported in the published geological reports of Missouri.

While still under the age of twenty-one, Hough was chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the State Senate during the sessions 1859 through 1861. Meantime, he studied law and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. He formed a law partnership with J. Proctor Knott, then Attorney General of Missouri, which continued until January of 1861, when Hough was appointed Adjutant General. Prior to this appointment, Hough had military experience as an officer in the Governor's Guards on a southwest expedition in the winter of 1860 under General D.M. Frost. Hough was appointed Adjutant General under Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and he issued the order which brought together the state troops at Camp Jackson, St. Louis. Upon the death of Governor Jackson, Hough was appointed Secretary of State but resigned the office in 1863 to enter Confederate military service. He was commissioned a captain in the Inspector Generals Department and served on the staff of Generals Polk, S.D. Lee, and Taylor. After the war Hough practiced law in Memphis, Tennessee, until 1867 when he returned to Missouri and practiced in Kansas City. He soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the western bar and in 1874 was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. During his ten years of service on the bench he served for two years as Chief Justice and had a brilliant and distinguished career. In 1883 the University of Missouri conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Law. Warwick Hough died on October 28, 1915.

During Hough's tenure as Adjutant General, the First and Second Missouri Regiment, organized in February, 1861 and known as the "Minute Men", were ordered to Camp Jackson in St. Louis. They were captured by Generals Lyons and Blair on May 10, 1861. The units of these regiments returned to their armories and were disbanded, most of them entering the Confederate Army - a few joining the Federal forces.

GEORGE R. SMITH  
1861-1861

George Rappeen Smith was born in Pawhatan County, Virginia, on August 17, 1804. His father was a Baptist minister who moved to Kentucky when George was small. Smith became a pupil of noted clergyman Barton W. Stone and when he was twenty-one years old served as deputy sheriff of Scott County, Kentucky. In 1833, Smith moved to Pettis County, Missouri, to practice law. Smith's first public office was that of Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected in 1836, and in the same year he was the Whig candidate for the legislature. In 1843, he was appointed receiver of public monies at Springfield, Missouri. In 1848, Smith managed government freighting from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1856, he bought the land upon which Sedalia stands, and founded the city. The name was derived from that of his daughter, Sarah, familiarly known as "Sed". Governor Gamble appointed him Adjutant General of Missouri, and he organized the first troops contributed by Missouri to the defense of the Union. Later he served as Paymaster General of the state but resigned the position due to differences with the governor. In 1863, Smith sat in a mass convention of the Radical Republicans of the state and a year later was elected to the state senate and was chosen President Pro Tempore of that body. He was appointed by President Johnson to be assessor of United States internal revenue for the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Missouri, but soon after retired from public office. Smith died on July 11, 1879.

While Smith occupied the Adjutant Generals office for only a short time, the turmoil of Civil War was mounting fast. On June 15, 1861 General Lyon took Jefferson City. The battles at Boonville, Cole Camp, and Carthage took place that summer, also. Hamilton Gamble was appointed to succeed Governor Jackson.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.  
1861-1863

Chester Harding, Jr. was born in 1826, in Northampton, Massachusetts. He was a descendant and namesake of Chester Harding, the artist. After graduating from a New England college he began law studies in St. Louis, under the sponsorship of Judge John M. Krum, of the circuit court, who was his brother-in-law. After studying for some time in Judge Krum's office he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and there entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in the class of 1850. In 1852 he returned to St. Louis and formed a partnership with Judge Krum.

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 began Harding's military career. He was an ardent Unionist, and, volunteering his services in defense of his country, he was commissioned a colonel of volunteer troops. When General Lyon took command of a brigade, Colonel Harding was assigned to duty on his staff, and for some months prior to the arrival of General Fremont, in 1861, he was in command of the United States military forces at St. Louis. After that he was in active service in the field until the close of the war and gained distinction for his gallantry and ability as a commanding officer. At the close of the war, he returned to St. Louis and resumed his practice of the law, and held a prominent position at the bar until his death. He was appointed under Governor Hamilton Gamble. He died in St. Louis in 1875.

During Harding's tenure, the war in Missouri started taking its toll. The relatively small battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861 was typical of the savagery of much of the war's fighting. The union force of 5,400 men lost over 1,200 soldiers; the Confederates, over 11,000 strong, lost about the same number. Other Missouri battles during this period include the battles of Pea Ridge, Kirksville, LoneJack and the Macon and Palmyra massacres.

JOHN B. GRAY  
1863-1865

Although the biographical information about John B. Gray is sketchy, his dedication and hard work during his tenure in office is unquestionable. He occupied the office of Adjutant General during a difficult time in Missouri history. Much of Gray's time was spent in managing the war effort and focusing on the problems of filling the ranks as the war raged on. He commanded troops in the field, visited hospitals around the state, and organized Missouri Military affairs. Gray had the utmost faith in the fighting Missouri soldier as evidenced by these entries in his 1864 report:

The loyal men of Missouri have never yet failed to respond promptly to any call which has been made upon their State by the Government. In the various kinds of service which Missourians have rendered since the beginning of the war, they have shown their patriotism and devotion to the cause of the Republic in a manner which can find no equal among the other Border States.

Missouri has accomplished much in the cause of liberty and justice within the year which closes to-day: but although still suffering and bleeding from the wounds which have been inflicted upon her during that time she is still ready to do more, and to suffer more, if necessary, for the maintenance of the right.

During the Civil War 487 battles were fought on Missouri soil. There were 109,000 Missourians who fought for the Union and 30,000 who fought for the Confederacy. There were 14,000 Missourians killed who were fighting for the Union. There are no figures for the Confederate Missouri losses, but of the 5,000 who formed the First and Second Brigades of the Confederate Army after the Battle of Pea Ridge, only 800 survived the war. Missourians fought and died at Vicksburg, Shiloh, Corinth and Chickamauga as well as many smaller skirmishes and battles.

SAMUEL P. SIMPSON  
1865-1869

Samuel P. Simpson was born in St. Louis, December 7, 1830. Simpson remained a resident of St. Louis and filled an important position in the St. Louis Post Office. He later was appointed deputy city register in that city under Mayor Walbridge's administration.

Simpson retained a brilliant military record during the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in the 3rd Regulars, U.S. Reserve on May 7, 1861, and served throughout the war. Simpson was quickly promoted to 2nd Lieutenant after joining the 3rd Regulars and was mustered out on August 18, 1861. He was commissioned a Lt. Colonel in the 12th Missouri State Militia Cavalry on April 12, 1862 and left that organization in September to join the 31st Missouri Regiment. He was breveted a Brigadier General U.S.A. (war service) and resigned January 7, 1865, with the close of war.

Simpson's unit, the 31st Missouri, participated in many major skirmishes and battles including Chicksaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, the Siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Jonesboro. He was wounded at Vicksburg and received the special notice of General Blair who stated, "Lt. Colonel Simpson whose report...has omitted, (from motives of modesty which only add to the luster of his courage) to allude to a wound received on his head." In 1868 a military unit, "Simpson's Battery" was organized in honor of the bravery and dedication of Samuel Simpson. Simpson was appointed Adjutant General under Governor Thomas G. Fletcher. He died at the National Soldiers home in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Simpson's term saw the slow process of reconstruction and healing from the war. In his 1865 Adjutant Generals' report, Simpson echoes the opinion of many about the exploits of Missouri militia and regulars during the struggle:

Taken all in all, the military record of Missouri, under the peculiar disadvantages she has been compelled to labor will compare favorably with that of any other State in the Union, and one in which her citizens may ever feel a justifiable pride.

GEORGE L. CHILDRESS  
1869-1870

George L. Childress was a prominent citizen of Webster County, Missouri. Childress' parents were originally from Tennessee but they emigrated to Missouri where his father held several important offices including county school commissioner, two terms in the State Legislature, and service in the Constitution Convention of 1864. George Childress was reared on a farm and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Home Guards, then for six months in the Phelps Regiment, Missouri Infantry. At the expiration of his enlistment, Childress joined the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry where he reached the rank of lieutenant colonel. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Pumpkin Road and numerous skirmishes. Childress farmed extensively and dealt in railroad ties, posts and lumber. He was a prominent member of the Republican party and was appointed Adjutant General under Governor McClung.

Important historical events in Missouri history during Childress' terms include the organization of the Kansas City Board of Trade, the abolishment of the Test Oath, and the establishment of the State Normal Schools at Kirksville and Warrensburg.

ISAAC F. SHEPARD  
1870-1871

Isaac Fitzgerald Shepard was born in 1816 in Massachusetts. He was a school principal and Massachusetts state legislator. On June 18, 1861, Shepard was commissioned major and named Assistant Adjutant General, Missouri State Militia. He then served as an aide-de-camp to General Lyon and was cited for bravery at Wilson's Creek. Shepard was then commissioned lieutenant colonel, 19th Missouri Regiment on August 30, 1861, and full Colonel, 51st U. S. Colored Infantry, the first and at that time the only colored troops in the Mississippi Valley. He commanded the African Brigade, District of Northeast Louisiana in 1863 and was promoted to brigadier general U.S.V. on October 27 of that year. In 1864, he commanded the 1st Brigade, 1st Division U.S.C.T. District, Vicksburg and his appointment expired on July 4, 1864.

Shepard's service and dedication to the Union cause can be summarized in the words of Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, speaking of Shepard after the capture of Arkansas Post.

I myself witnessed, and on the spot  
bore willing and open testimony to  
the compact ranks and handsome  
soldiery bearing of the two first  
named regiments of Colonels Woods and  
Shepard and I have no hesitation in  
saying that officers, who thus, have  
made good regiments should be advanced  
to higher command.

From 1874-1886, Shepard was United States Consul to China and was later active in Republican politics in Missouri. He was also a newspaper editor and wrote several books of poetry. Shepard was appointed Adjutant General under Governor Joseph W. McGlung. He died in 1889.

ALBERT SIGEL  
1871-1873

Albert Sigel was born in 1827 in a small town near Heidelberg, in what is today West Germany. He was an officer of the regular army of the Duchy of Baden until his pronounced hostility in the face of military depotism got him a court-martial and a term of imprisonment. When, under pressure from the initially successful revolutionary forces, the commander of Kisslan fortress felt compelled to let his prisoners go, young Sigel joined his liberators and became an officer of the revolutionary forces. Sigel's father and brother were also revolutionaries and fled to America with him. Sigel's older brother Franz became a noted general in the Union army, uniting the Northern Germans on the Federal side. Albert arrived in this country in 1853, making his home in St. Louis. He taught school, practiced journalism, and with the advent of Civil War, enthusiastically fought for the Union. He was a colonel with the 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry and part of this command garrisoned Moniteau and adjoining counties. In September of 1864, Sigel and his unit pressed forward to defend Jefferson City and engaged Confederate forces there and at California, Maries des Cygnes, and other points.

Albert Sigel was well known as a poet and published his works among the German community. He was appointed Adjutant General under Governor B. Gratz Brown. Sigel died in St. Louis in 1884.

The contribution of Albert and Franz Sigel is representative of the overwhelming support the Union cause enjoyed from German immigrants. Of the Missouri Union volunteer forces, the first three batteries of artillery organized were made up almost entirely of German Turners. These batteries were accepted by General Lyon on April 22, 1861, the first Union volunteers in St. Louis. The First Missouri Artillery, which included these batteries, fought in such battles as Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, and the Georgia campaign. The First, with its large German element, saw as much service during the war as any other volunteer regiment.

JOHN D. CRAFTON  
1873-1875

John D. Crafton was born in Virginia in 1824. He left his native state in 1837 and immigrated to Mississippi, where he remained until 1840, when he moved to Kentucky. From there he entered the service at the outbreak of the Mexican War, throughout which he served as a Kentucky volunteer. In 1856 he came to Missouri and engaged in the freighting business. Later, Crafton made his way to Kansas, where he served as a member of the Territorial and subsequently of the first State Legislature of that state. Shortly after this, he moved to Colorado, where he was one of the original settlers. Here he served one term in the Territorial Legislature. During the Civil War he was in the military and he reached the rank of Colonel. Returning to Missouri in 1866, Crafton settled in Kansas City. President Cleveland appointed him to a South American Consulship. He died in Kansas City on March 10, 1907.

During Crafton's administration the School of Medicine of the University of Missouri opened, Drury college opened, and the new Missouri Constitution was adopted (1875).

administration, it cannot be questioned that he is the 'head center' of the fraudulent military claims." He also worked to get through a bill providing for the payment to Missouri of money paid to state troops serving in cooperation with United States forces during the war. Bingham was called out at various times to settle disturbances throughout the state. One of these includes a difficulty in Ripley County caused by a Ku-Klux-Klan organization. The band of thirty outlaws was doing much damage and causing great excitement but Bingham stopped their activity and arrested nine of the group, discovering the identities of the rest.

George Caleb Bingham left a legacy of strong military leadership and service to his state, as well as many fine works of art, enjoyed by countless admirers to this day.

GEORGE C. BINGHAM  
1875-1877

George Caleb Bingham was one of Missouri's best known and most colorful figures. In addition to being Adjutant General of the state, he was one of Missouri's greatest artist, loved and respected throughout the world.

Bingham was born on March 20, 1811, in Augusta County, Virginia. In 1819 Bingham's family moved to Franklin, Missouri, on the Lewis and Clark trail, where he grew up. Following the death of his father he moved to Arrow Rock and was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker. He later became interested in portrait painting and opened a studio in Columbia in 1834. Bingham went east to study at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts where he was introduced to the works of Benjamin West, Thomas Lawrence and Thomas Sully. After his brief stay in Philadelphia Bingham returned to Missouri and became interested in politics. He was elected to the state legislature in 1848 and later served as State Treasurer from 1862 to 1864. Bingham continued to paint and took many of his subjects from politics. "County Election" (1851-1852) and the "Verdict of the People" give a vivid account of the rough and lively political life of the frontier. Missouri river life was also a favorite subject for Bingham's paintings. Two of his memorable works are "Jolly Flatboatmen in Port" and the well-known "Fur Traders Descending the Mississippi".

Bingham spent from 1856 to 1859 in Paris and Dusseldorf but returned to Missouri in time for the Civil War. He enlisted at Kansas City, and was commissioned a captain in Company C, Van Horn's Battalion Cavalry. One of Bingham's most political paintings, "Order Number 11", came out of the Civil War. It was a reaction to the order by General Thomas Ewing of the Union Army which was prompted by raids on Kansas by Missouri guerrillas. Ewing's order removed many residents of four western Missouri counties from their homes and caused them severe hardships. Bingham's painting displayed the effects of this order and hampered Ewing's later political career.

Bingham was appointed to Kansas City's first Board of Police Commissioners and served as Professor of Art at the University of Missouri. Bingham was appointed Adjutant General under Governor Charles H. Hardin. He died in Kansas City on July 7, 1879.

While Bingham was Adjutant General he made many thorough investigations into bogus war claims. A pun in one of the papers of the day illustrates the commitment by Bingham to this task: "If Geo. C. Bingham, Adjutant General, is not 'the head center' of Hardin's

EWING Y. MITCHELL  
1877-1881

Ewing Y. Mitchell was born near Old Mines in Washington County, Missouri, on February 18, 1831. His father came to this state from Kentucky. When war was declared against Mexico, Mitchell tried to enlist but was rejected because of his age. At the age of eighteen he started for the gold fields of California, crossing the plains with an ox team and was one of the original forty-niners. As he drew near the mining camps he was taken ill with fever and for several days was thought to be dying. The crowd, fearful of the illness and in a hurry to reach the goldfields, decided to bury him. Mitchell was saved this fate when one of the men held off the crowd with a pistol.

Mitchell returned to Missouri and practiced law. In 1858 he was elected circuit attorney for the counties of Phelps, Crawford, Dent, Texas, Shannon, Howell, Pulaski and Wright. In 1859 he moved to Houston, Missouri. When the Civil War broke out, Judge McBride, the judge of Mitchell's circuit, was made a general in the Confederate service and appointed Mitchell adjutant of his staff with the rank of colonel. He served with distinction throughout the entire war and was seriously wounded in the shoulder. He was in several battles including Wilson's Creek, Pilot Knob, and Pea Ridge. He was taken prisoner more than once and on one occasion was captured by an old friend who took him into his own tent. The next morning the friend found that Mitchell had escaped during the night.

After the war, Mitchell located in northeast Arkansas and was appointed circuit judge, but the Federal troops would not allow him to serve because he refused the "Iron clad oath". In 1869 he returned to Missouri, locating at Springfield where he practiced law and served one term as city attorney. Afterwards, he moved to Hartville and reorganized the local Democratic party. Later he moved to Rolla where he lived until his death. Mitchell was on the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, was chairman of the Executive Committee of the School of Mines, and was postmaster at Rolla. He was appointed Adjutant General under Governor John S. Phelps. He died on February 11, 1901.

During Mitchell's terms the militia was again officially reorganized to deal with the labor troubles of 1877. Also, in 1878 the militia was officially recognized as the National Guard. In St. Louis the St. Louis National Guard Battalion was expanded into a regiment, designated the First Regiment, National Guard of Missouri. The Fourth Missouri Infantry was organized in March, 1880, at that time, the organization had companies in Brookfield, Mound City, Linneus, Bethany, Richmond, Savannah and St. Joseph.

JOHN B. WADDILL  
1881-1885

John Waddill was the son of James Richard Waddill, noted lawyer and Circuit Judge in the Rolla and Springfield Judicial districts. Waddill's father had a creditable record as a soldier during the Civil War, enlisting as a private, receiving a commission during combat, and being discharged due to injury in the line of duty. John B. Waddill served as Adjutant General under Governor Thomas T. Crittenden. Although there is little biographical information on Waddill, we can see his dedication and service in performance of the office of Adjutant General by reading his reports on pension claims and other duties performed during his tenure:

The routine business of this office is much as it has been since the close of the war, with little decrease in the correspondence, with the departments at Washington and ex-Missouri soldiers, their widows and orphans, scattered through the states and territories. There seems to be no end to the demands for information and investigations by claimants for pensions, bounties, etc. While not engaged in this work, and in giving proper attention to the militia, our time is devoted to the completion of the alphabetical list of names of Missouri volunteers of the late war.

Important events in Missouri history during this period include the creation of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, the chartering of Tarkio College, and the death of Jesse James.

JAMES C. JAMISON  
1885-1889

James Carson Jamison was born near Paynesville in Pike County, Missouri, on September 30, 1830. He spent his early life in his native county, but stories of gold lured him to California in the spring of 1849. Five years later, as he mined gold at Georgetown, California, he heard of General William Walker in the Central American country of Nicaragua. With a group of 46 men, Jamison made his way to San Francisco and in December 1855, sailed for Nicaragua to join Walker's filibusterers. Jamison was elected first lieutenant of his band of 46. During the voyage the men mutinied against the ship's crew, and Jamison almost lost his life in quelling the outbreak. Walker commissioned Jamison a first lieutenant in his army and later raised him to the rank of captain. For over a year Jamison followed Walker through a series of bloody revolutionary battles. At the battle of Rivas in April 1856, he was wounded and left for dead. Regaining consciousness during the night after Walker had evacuated the place, Jamison stumbled through the dark city, captured a pony by chance and although badly wounded and almost unclothed, rode bareback the 65 miles to Walker's headquarters. Jamison sailed to the United States in 1857 to recruit men for service with Walker, but on arriving at New Orleans he heard of Walker's surrender to an officer of the United States Navy. Jamison then returned to his home in Missouri, and years later he wrote of his Nicaraguan experiences in a book called With Walker in Nicaragua.

During the Civil War, Jamison fought with the South. Secretly he organized a company in Lincoln and Pike counties, and he succeeded in merging his unit with General Sterling Price's men in time for the battle of Lexington. Little is known of Jamison's Civil War record, but he was a federal prisoner in Louisiana City, Quincy, Fort McHenry and Fort Norfolk and was finally exchanged at City Point.

After the war Jamison did newspaper work, at various times editing papers in Clarksville, Bowling Green, and Louisiana. Appointed Adjutant General of Missouri in 1885, he co-operated actively in restoring transportation by use of state militia during the great railroad strike. In 1890 he moved to Oklahoma where he later served as Adjutant General again. He died in Guthrie, Oklahoma, November 17, 1916, and was buried in Clarksville, Missouri.

JOSEPH A. WICKHAM  
1889-1897

Joseph A. Wickham was born in Monroe, Michigan, November 14, 1844, and came to Chariton County, Missouri, when he was a small boy. During the Civil War he was a member of Company C, 68th Ohio Volunteers. After the war Wickham returned to Clariton County and later moved to Ray and then Daviess Counties. He served Daviess County as treasurer for three terms and as mayor of Gallatin for four terms. He was appointed Adjutant General in 1889 by Governor Francis and re-appointed by Governor Stone, holding the office for eight years. He died at his home near Kennett in 1911.

During Wickham's tenure the Second Infantry, Missouri National Guard was organized with units across southern Missouri. Soon after organization, Second Infantry mobilized as military escort at the funeral of General William T. Sherman. The Guard was also called out in 1895 in connection with a railroad strike at Sedalia and when a cyclone destroyed a large section of St. Louis, the First Regiment volunteered its services, aiding in the protection of life and property.

Significant events in Missouri history during Wickham's term in office include the founding of the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, the organization of the Missouri Daughters of the Confederacy, and the opening of William Woods College.

MORRIS F. BELL  
1897-1901

Morris Fred Bell was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1849, and the family was one of distinction. His grandfather was Capt. Peter Bell, an officer in the Revolutionary armies. General Bell's father, Frederick Bell, was born in Maryland in 1811, and for several years was county judge of Washington county in that state.

Morris F. Bell received his technical and professional education in the city of Pittsburg, and began his practice as an architect in 1867 at Martinsburg, Virginia, where he remained two years. He quickly attained more than local prominence as an architect, and in 1869 was selected to build the additions to the State University of Missouri. This state has been his home since that time. During the forty years of active connection with his profession in this state he has been commissioned on many large works, not to mention the numerous private and business structures which he has built or planned.

Mr Bell was a manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Fulton and was the principal promoter of this new invention in Fulton. Outside of Kansas City and St. Louis, Fulton was one of the first places in the state to get a telephone system.

In 1893 Governor Stone appointed him paymaster of the State Militia, and in 1897 Governor Stephens appointed him Adjutant General of the state, he remained in that office four years. In July, 1898, he was honored by appointment from President McKinley as assistant adjutant general of the United States, but declined this national dignity in preference for his state duties.

During the Spanish-American War, Bell chartered and paid for a train to transport Missouri troops back to the state when word was received that hundreds were ill with typhoid fever at Chickamauga.

General Bell died at his home in Fulton on August 2, 1929.

Though most of the Missouri units deployed for the Spanish-American War did not reach the fighting, individual Missourians distinguished themselves in the regular Army and Navy. St. Louisan Frank Fulton planted the first flag on San Juan Hill and Edward Stanton, also of St. Louis, planted the flag over Manila Bay. Among the Missourians to be distinguished in this war was a young lieutenant, John J. Pershing, whose bravery on the field at El Caney brought him to the attention of General Leonard Wood. Pershing would later be honored with great commands in World War I.

WILLIAM T. DAMERON  
1901-1905

A native of Missouri, William Dameron was born near Mount Airy, June 6, 1854. He acquired his education in the common schools of the locality and he followed farming and carpentering in early life. In 1876 he was elected constable of Silver Creek township, Randolph County, in which office he was to remain for four successive terms. He was elected sheriff of Randolph County in 1890 and served in this capacity four years. Next he was chosen county collector, this office he filled for four years also.

In February 1901 Governor A.M. Dockery appointed him Adjutant General of the state. He held this position four years.

In civilian life Dameron had interest in the Huntsville Herald. He later became sole owner of the paper and continued its publication until January 1911, when he sold the paper. He was appointed postmaster of Huntsville by President Wilson in 1915 and thus served for seven years.

Following the Spanish-American War, the National Guard of Missouri had a comparatively quiet period, with participation in public ceremonies and celebrations. In 1903 the famous Dick Act, 32 Statute 775 was passed. This statute gave the National Guard a new federal status whereby the federal government was to furnish arms, clothing and other equipment providing the states met certain prerequisites and standards in forming and maintaining the Guard.

The Third Regiment Infantry, Missouri National Guard went on emergency duty in 1903 during one of the worst floods in Kansas City history and rendered great service in assisting in the work of rescue. On April 29, 1903, the Second Missouri Infantry was reviewed in parade by President Theodore Roosevelt and former President Grover Cleveland.

JAMES A. DeARMOND  
1905-1909

James A. DeArmond, a native of Missouri, first attended the grade schools of Greenfield, then the high school at Butler. He entered Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri. After Lexington, he continued higher studies at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, and for two years was a student at the University of Missouri in Columbia. He completed his legal studies in the law office of Judge W.W. Graves in Butler, Missouri, and was there admitted to the bar in 1901. In 1904 he was elected city attorney of Butler and he held the office for a number of years. In 1905 Governor Joseph W. Folk appointed DeArmond as Adjutant General of the state. He served in this position until 1909.

DeArmond enlisted as a private in the Missouri National Guard in 1890 and was active until he retired in 1909, with the rank of brigadier general. He served as a lieutenant and later as a captain in the Spanish-American War.

FRANK M. RUMBOLD  
1909-1913  
1925-1927

Frank M. Rumbold had a long history of military service, enlisting in the Cadet Company, First Missouri Infantry in 1879. He was a private in Company D in June, 1880, and transferred to Light Battery A, in September, 1882, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in July, 1888. Rumbold saw duty in the Spanish-American War as a captain in Battery A, Field Artillery, Missouri Volunteers. He served in Puerto Rico and with the 32nd U.S.V. Infantry in the Philippine Islands. Rumbold served as Adjutant General from 1909-1913 and was again called into federal service during the Mexican Border troubles of 1916. With the declaration of war in 1917, Rumbold was activated as a lieutenant colonel, Third Missouri Infantry. He later was promoted to colonel and served with the First Field Artillery in France. Rumbold was again appointed Adjutant General in 1925 and retired from the service in 1927.

Rumbold was awarded several citations including the Life Saving Medal for saving the lives of soldiers and civilians during a typhoon in Manila Bay, 1899. He was also awarded three citations for bravery in the Philippines and won the Distinguished Service Medal for duties performed in France during World War I.

After resigning as Adjutant General, Rumbold moved to Washington, D.C. and was actively involved in business there until his death on June 2, 1934.

JOHN B. O'MEARA  
1913-1917

John O'Meara's grandfather, also John Baptiste O'Meara, was a lieutenant in Walsh's Regiment of the Irish Brigade that served under the Marquis de Rochambeau in the Revolutionary War.

John O'Meara entered the militia as a private, and rose through the ranks of captain, major and chief paymaster to the Adjutant Generalship of the state. At the age of 20 he was one of the ninety-one men who organized, in 1870, the first company of Missouri Militia to be formed in the state following the Civil War. He was one of the foremost workers in the drive that brought about the first national grant-in-aid to the state troops, a step designed to bring guard units up to regular army standards.

He and General Harvey C. Clark were the mainspring outside Congress who co-operated with former Speaker Champ Clark and Senators Reed and Stone inside the national legislature halls in effecting the passage of the National Guard law of 1915.

John O'Meara served as Lieutenant Governor of the state from 1892 to 1896. He died July 22, 1926 in St. Louis.

Early in 1916, newspapers were full of stories of raids along the Mexican border. On March 19, 1916, Francisco Villa, a Mexican revolutionary, with his small army, crossed the border and surprised the garrison of American troops and citizens of Columbus, New Mexico, killing a number of soldiers and citizens. Six days later, a pursuit column under John J. Pershing invaded Mexico. On May 9, 1916, President Wilson called the National Guard of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona into service for patrol duty along the border. In June 1916, the National Guard units of Missouri were called into federal service to help patrol the border. Some of the Missouri units involved in this service include the First and Third Regiments, Missouri National Guard; the Second Missouri Infantry; the Field Artillery Battalion; the Fourth Missouri Infantry; the 117th Field Signal Battalion; the First Missouri Ambulance Company; the First Missouri Field Hospital; and Troop B Cavalry.

General Harvey C. Clark commanded the National Guard troops and the border troubles tested troop movement procedures and utilized Camp Clark as a departure station.

ARTHUR B. DONNELLY  
1917-1917

Arthur B. Donnelly enlisted in the National Guard in 1892. He served as an officer in the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War. During the Mexican border troubles of 1916 he commanded the First Missouri Infantry. On the recommendation of the military council, Donnelly was appointed Adjutant General in 1917. However, under the state law, Donnelly held his commission as a colonel in the First Infantry. Accordingly, when his regiment was called into federal service following the declaration of war against Germany, he went with it, leaving the Adjutant General's office on May 28, 1917. Later, on August 4, 1917, he was appointed a brigadier general in the line and assigned to the command of the Second Missouri Infantry Brigade, which he accompanied to Camp Doniphan.

Hardly had the Missouri regiments been discharged from federal service on the Mexican border when they were again called to perform an even more difficult task - overseas service in World War I. Most of the Missouri National Guard was called into federal service in March of 1917 and the following few months they were trained at Camp Doniphan, close to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where they were combined with the Kansas units to become the 35th Infantry Division. The official nickname, 'Santa Fe Division', of the 35th was derived from the proximity of Camp Doniphan to the beginning of the Santa Fe Trail through the Southwest. The present day shoulder insignia of the 35th was taken from a symbol used to mark the route of the Santa Fe Trail.

JAMES H. McCORD  
1917-1917

James Hamilton McCord, a native of Missouri, was born at Savannah, November 2, 1857. He attended the public schools of St. Joseph and later entered the Virginia Military Institute, from which he graduated with high honors in 1879. While a student in Virginia he was awarded the first Jackson-Hope medal. Returning to St. Joseph he entered the wholesale grocery house of Nave & McCord, an establishment founded by his father in 1841. Most of his life was devoted to the building of this business.

McCord spent two years in duty for his country. Some of this time was in service on the Mexican border in 1916. He was appointed Adjutant General of the state in 1917 by Governor Gardner. He resigned this position and was made Lieutenant-Colonel Inspector General's Department, U.S. Army to administer the selective service law in Missouri.

Colonel McCord died September 22, 1922 in St. Joseph.

Historians who have computed the total number of Missourians in World War I indicate that 156,232 men from Missouri acted as either officers or enlisted men in the military. Approximately half of these served overseas. Missouri casualties numbered 11,172 and approximately three percent of all Americans killed in action were Missourians.

The entire National Guard of 14,756 men were mobilized at Camp Clark near Nevada and called up for federal service in August 1917. Many became part of the 35th Division but other guardsmen were attached to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division.

unit, described Captain Truman as a small, nervous fellow with spectacles who stood on a knoll directing fire from his battery while the Germans shot at him. When Shaffer delivered his message to Truman to change the direction of his guns, the future president turned into a dynamo, running and swearing as he ordered the guns to change. As Shaffer states, "I never heard a man cuss so well or so intelligently, and I've shoed a million mules."

ANDREW V. ADAMS  
1917-1918  
1927-1933

A native of Butler, Missouri, Adams served two terms as Adjutant General. The first term he served less than a year and was reappointed in 1927 and served until 1933.

Adams was the property and disbursing officer of the Missouri National Guard at Jefferson City for 23 years. Following retirement at age 64, he moved to Texas where he lived until two years before his death. General Adams died in Lees Summit on January 21, 1945.

During Adams first term, the Missouri Guardsmen were tested on the fields of Europe. General Harvey C. Clark recorded the bravery of the 35th Division in these words:

The division was moved to the Argonne and for six days participated in the fiercest fighting of this, the greatest and decisive battle of the war. The 35th Division was the razor edge of the advancing American wedge; it bore the brunt, and four picked divisions of the Prussian Guards... were thrown in its way only to be routed.

The 35th was one of a half-dozen American divisions with the most days on the line in France and suffered nearly 7,300 casualties. The vast majority of these casualties were suffered in the Muese-Argonne offensive described by General Clark. The 139th Infantry had 1,535 troops killed by the end of the fighting and the 140th had 1,776 dead. By the end of the war, the 35th had re-captured seven French towns and received many honors. In recognition of the great service of the 35th Division, General Pershing, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, reviewed the whole division. Major General Charles H. Corlett, commander of the 19th Corps said, "The 35th Infantry Division has won a place among the great organizations of American military history."

One Missouri captain of artillery participating in World War I with the 35th Division was the future president of the United States, Harry S. Truman. He commanded a battery of the 129th Field Artillery Regiment from Missouri. One observer, Paul Shaffer, a runner for the

HARVEY C. CLARK  
1918-1921

Harvey Clark was born in Cooper County, September 17, 1869. He attended public schools of Butler, and Butler Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1887. In the fall of that year he entered Wentworth Male Academy at Lexington, Missouri, graduating in 1889. The following two years were spent as a student in Scarritt College, at Neosho, Missouri. He later entered the law office of Honorable David A. DeArmond, of Butler and in June 1893, was admitted to the bar before Judge Lay, of the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit. Clark then entered a partnership with The Honorable W.W. Graves, of the circuit court. In 1899 he was engaged in professional practice in partnership with J.S. Francisco. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Bates County in 1896 and reelected in 1898.

In 1888 Clark organized Company B of the Second Regiment, Missouri National Guard, stationed at Butler, and was elected to the captaincy. He served in this position until June, 1897. At this time he resigned his captaincy to accept an appointment as major and quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier General Milton Moore. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish War, in 1898, Governor Stephens requested him to raise and organize the command which became known as the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Regiment of Infantry. Clark was commissioned lieutenant colonel of this regiment, filling that position during practically all of its service of the war. The command formed a part of General Fitzhugh Lee's Army Corps, and was the only Missouri regiment which reached Cuba.

In February 1899, Governor Stephens appointed Clark brigadier general of the Missouri National Guard, thus placing him in command of the entire military organization of the State. In that position he effected a complete reorganization of the National Guard.

On April 28, 1908, the United States received title to 320 acres of land located near Nevada, Missouri. Soon after the acquisition, Governor Joseph W. Folk appointed Clark, James DeArmond, then Adjutant General, and Major William L. Chambers to form a commission to select a state rifle range. After visiting such locations as Columbia, Sedalia, Boonville, and Sweet Springs, the commission recommended the Nevada site for the range. The camp, originally, named Camp Hadley in honor of the Missouri governor, soon came to be called Camp Clark, recognizing the dedication and service of Harvey C. Clark, the camp's first commanding general.

Clark commanded the Missouri troops on the Mexican border in 1916, patrolling 145 miles of the Laredo District, which was regarded as the most troublesome on the border. When the Missouri National Guard was called into federal service in the war with Germany, General Clark was commissioned a brigadier general by the President and accompanied his command to Camp Doniphan. For medical reasons he was given the option of going to the army tubercular hospital at Deming, New Mexico, or resigning. He declined to do either and was accordingly on December 26, 1917, honorably discharged. The Governor at once asked him to take charge of the Adjutant General's office and the war activities of the state, and this he did, going directly to Jefferson City from Camp Doniphan.

WILLIAM A. RAUPP  
1921-1925

A native of Sandusky, Ohio, Raupp moved to Missouri at the age of two. He began his military career in 1886 as a drummer boy in the Pierce City Company of the old Second Missouri Infantry, a National Guard regiment. He served as a Captain during the Spanish American War, saw service with the National Guard during the Mexican border warfare preceding World War I and later served as colonel in training operations during the first World War.

After being active in reorganizing the Missouri National Guard in 1920 he was made brigadier general and in 1921 was named Commanding General and Adjutant General of the Guard. He served as Adjutant General until 1925 and as Commanding General until his retirement in 1932. He also served as Commanding General of the 70th Infantry Brigade.

General Raupp died in Pierce City, Missouri, on May 4, 1946.

A national policy became established immediately following the war that the wartime organizations should be preserved in order to develop "esprit de corps". Practically all of the Missouri contingent was reorganized as promptly as was possible during the years 1920 and 1921. This period of reorganization marked a huge increase in the amount of aid being received by the Missouri National Guard from both the State and Federal governments. During this time of peace, the National Guard served the state in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace and order.

HAROLD W. BROWN  
1933-1936

Harold W. Brown was born at Sterling, Kansas, September 2, 1881. In 1890 his family established their home in Nevada, Missouri, where he attended the public schools. He prepared for a professional career at the Kansas City-Western Dental College, from which he graduated in 1903. He established his practice and continued it in Nevada until 1933.

Brown enlisted on June 26, 1906, as a sergeant. He was commissioned second lieutenant in December 1906. He received his commission as captain in February 1909. Inducted into federal service in August 1916 until January 1917, he performed duty on the Mexican border. Brown was drafted into federal service a second time in August 1917 for World War I. In October of 1919, he was honorably discharged. He was later commissioned major in the Adjutant General's department state staff, Missouri National Guard. Brown received his appointment as Adjutant General in 1933 and was advanced in rank to brigadier general.

General Brown died December 2, 1936.

During Brown's tenure as Adjutant General the State convention ratified repeal of the national prohibition amendment (1933). The sales tax law was enacted (1934) and a severe drought covered the state (1936). Also, the Social Security Commission was created to administer relief agencies (1937) during the great depression.

CLAUDE C. EARP  
1936-1937

Claude C. Earp was born August 9, 1886, in a two-room log house near Milford, Barton County, Missouri. He graduated from high school at Sheldon, Missouri, where the family resided from 1893 until 1907, then moving to Nevada. There he was actively engaged in the newspaper business.

Earp's military career had its beginning in 1904, when he enlisted in the Missouri National Guard as a private. He served in all the enlisted grades until commissioned a first lieutenant in 1909 and served in all the commissioned grades through brigadier general which he held as Adjutant General. Earp was also president of the Missouri National Guard Association for six years.

Earp had made the development of Camp Clark in Nevada a pet project during his career in the National Guard. General Earp was fond of reminiscing about a young man who accompanied the 110th Observation Squadron in training at Camp Clark and sold rides for three dollars a ticket in his Curtiss-Oriole aircraft. A few years later the young National Guard aviator was to become one of the greatest aviation figures in history. His name was Charles A. Lindbergh.

In addition to the 110th Observation Squadron, Camp Clark served as a training site for the 110th Engineer Battalion and the 70th Infantry Brigade. It was during this interval between the world wars that the first permanent barracks were built at Clark. These barracks are now replaced by the modern structures that house Missouri Guardsmen from around the state.

LEWIS M. MEANS  
1937-1941

Means was born at Montreal in Camden County, Missouri, July 15, 1890. His early education was in the schools of Dade County. He graduated from the Greenfield high school, after which he attended Chenoweth Clothing Company until the United States entered the World War. In April 1917, he enlisted and was sent to the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry on the 15th of August, 1917. Means was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant while on tour of duty overseas. Receiving his discharge in February of 1919 he returned to Fayette.

In June of 1931 he was appointed a member of the Missouri State Highway Patrol upon its organization. He was the first appointee to become a captain on the patrol and he helped organize and train the patrol, commanding the Headquarters Troop. Means was appointed a major in 1933.

General Means' interest in military affairs led him to organize a company of infantry at Fayette in 1922 and he was commissioned captain in command. The following year he organized companies at Hannibal and at Chillicothe, and these, together with companies already organized at Kirksville and Marshall, were merged into a battalion. He was commissioned major of infantry and placed in command of the Third Battalion, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry. In 1937 Governor Stark appointed Lewis M. Means as Adjutant General and he was commissioned Brigadier General. As Adjutant General, Means was responsible for building 22 Missouri armories, and he directed federal-state relief operations during the Southeastern Missouri flood of 1937. Also, the Reserve Military Force of Missouri or Missouri State Guard, was organized under the direction of Means.

General Means died June 8, 1971 in Fayette, Missouri.

CLIFFORD W. GAYLORD  
1941-1945

Clifford W. Gaylord was born in 1883 at Lockport, Illinois. He was educated at the University of Chicago and joined his uncle's St. Louis paper company in 1920. A year later, Gaylord became president of the company and built it into the second largest manufacturer of paper board products in the United States. He was Adjutant General during World War II where Missouri National Guard units were among the first to be called to duty. Units were sent to both theatres and the territory of Alaska. The 35th Division was made up of troops from Missouri (as well as Kansas and Nebraska) and took part in some of the bitterest fighting in Europe.

During the war Camp Crowder was established and construction began in August of 1941. Four months later 21,000 people were employed at the post dividing a weekly payroll of \$650,000. Camp Clark was full of activity again as it was converted into a Prisoner of War camp. Italian prisoners were held there first and then members of Hitler's famed Afrika Corps were imprisoned at the Nevada site.

Also, during this period, the Reserve Military Force of Missouri, also known as the Missouri State Guard, came into full focus. The primary purpose of the State Guard is to take the place of the National Guard when called into federal service. It was created to furnish the state with a military force to execute the laws of Missouri and act in state emergencies and disasters. The State Guard was created under authority of an act of congress and of the Missouri State Legislature. When the Missouri National Guard was called up in World War II, the State Guard filled its shoes with professionalism and pride. State Guardsmen performed all functions of the National Guard and drilled in a reserve, uniformed status.

A total of approximately 450,000 Missouri men and women served in the armed forces in World War II. Included in this number are the 6,233 Missouri Guardsmen activated for federal service. The 35th Division, veteran of fierce fighting in World War I, was called into federal service in December 1940 at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, as part of the mobilization of 18 National Guard divisions. The 35th took part in the Louisiana maneuvers of August - October, 1941, then was moved to southern California after Pearl Harbor to guard the western coastline from possible invasion. After reorganization into the triangular configuration in 1942, the 35th was moved to San Luis Obispo, California, then in 1943 to Camp Rucker, Alabama. Later, it moved to Camp Butler, North Carolina and the division participated in

the Tennessee maneuvers of 1943 and 1944. The division departed for England on May 12, 1944, and arrived 13 days later to undergo final training for combat. The 35th landed on Omah Beach on July 5-7, 1944 and entered combat on July 11 at St. Lo. The division turned back 12 German counterattacks at Emelie before entering St. Lo on July 18. The 35th Division fought all across northern France and captured Vancy on September 15. It participated in the Battle of the Bulge, relieving the 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne. The division made a 295 mile move to the Elbe River in two days and at the end of the war, remained for occupation duty. The division sustained a total of 15,582 casualties and was inactivated at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, on December 7, 1945.

The Missouri Air National Guard can also be proud of it's history in World War II. The 110th Observation Squadron was called into federal service on December 23, 1940. The unit deployed to Adam's Field, Little Rock, Arkansas, where it trained until December, 1941 when it moved to California. Part of the unit made preparations for overseas deployment as a liaison and medium bombardment unit while another element remained in the states for training, after which they deployed overseas to Australia and then to New Guinea. As the war moved toward the Philippines, the unit distinguished itself by sinking many Japanese ships and receiving a Presidential Unit Citation for it's efforts. The 110th is credited with participation in the Ruykus Campaign, Anti-Submarine Defense, Air Offensive Japan, Chine Defense, the Western Pacific Campaign and many other campaigns and assignments. In late 1945, the unit was rotated back to the U.S. and deactivated.

These units are just examples of the service and dedication of Missouri Guardsmen in World War II. From the 110th Combat Engineers to the 194th Tank Battalion, the units activated performed in a manner typical of the high standards of the Army and Air National Guard.

JOHN A. HARRIS  
1945-1951

John A. Harris was born on March 4, 1890 in Centrailia, Missouri. He was inducted into the U.S. Army as a private on October 30, 1918. He attended the Field Officers Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. On November 26, 1940, Harris accepted a commission as a captain in the Headquarters Company, 4th Missouri Infantry, Reserve Military Force. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel before transferring to the Missouri State Guard Reserve in 1943. He was reinstated to active reserve military duty in 1945 and promoted to colonel.

Harris was appointed Adjutant General of Missouri on 18 April, 1945. He was the first Adjutant General to achieve the rank of major general in that position. Harris was a member of the Secretary of the Army's Committee on Civilian Components and served on this committee with distinction. He was appointed Adjutant General under Governor Donnelly and reappointed by Governor Smith. John a. Harris died in his office on October 20, 1951.

During Harris' administration the Missouri National Guard underwent a post World War II reorganizatin and accomplished an impressive recruiting drive to fill the ranks of Guard units. Among the units to organize or reorganize during this period were the 131st Fighter Group, the 175th MPs, the 138th Infantry, the 140th Infantry and the 57th Fighter Group. The 35th Division organized a large summer camp with intensive field training in the summer of 1949. Troops from all parts of Missouri and Kansas converged on Fort Leonard Wood under the command of Major General John c. McLaughlin of Sedalia. Brigadier General Howard S. Searle of Topeka, Kansas, served as assistant division commander with Colonel Laurence L. Heinlein of Kansas City as chief of staff. Many of the 8,277 men who participated in this summer training were new recruits, getting their first taste of army life and these men made up a large portion of the new post war National Guard.

Also, during Harris' administration Missouri Guard units were called up for the Korean conflict. Some of the units called to active federal service include the 175th MP Battalion from Columbia, the 1807th Engineer Aviation Company from St. Louis, the 131st Fighter Wing from St. Louis, the 1438th Engineer Comapny from Rolla and the 923rd Medical Ambulance Company from Richmond. During the Korean callup there were 1710 Air Guard personnel activated and 648 Army Guardsmen for a total of 2358 called to active duty.

ALBERT D. SHEPPARD  
1951-1964

Albert D. Sheppard was born in Doniphan, Missouri, on September 6, 1896. After finishing high school he attended the University of Missouri for two years. He left the University in 1917 to enter the Army. Sheppard returned to the University after his two years in the Army and entered the School of Journalism. He finished his course of study in 1920 and engaged in newspaper work until 1931.

When the highway patrol was organized in 1931 he took the competitive examinations and won one of the Democratic captain's appointments. Sheppard commanded Troop E in Southeast Missouri until December of 1939 when he was selected as commander of the Patrol. This position he gave up to enter military service in December 1940.

Sheppard's military career began with his enlistment in 1917. He attended the officers training camp at Fort Sheridan and was commissioned first lieutenant. In 1918 he saw overseas duty in France and returned home in August 1919. In 1924 Sheppard went back into the Reserve Corps and in 1926 organized and became captain of Company I, 140th Infantry, Missouri National Guard. Sheppard was ordered into federal service in 1940. He saw overseas duty in England and France. He retired in 1945. Sheppard applied for appointment as the Adjutant General in 1948 under Governor Smith. He was appointed Adjutant General of Missouri and commander of the state's National Guard in 1951. He served in that capacity for 14 years and under four governors.

General Sheppard died September 25, 1978 in Corning, Arkansas.

During General Sheppard's administration a major reorganization of the Missouri National Guard occurred. This was the first major change in organization since the initial reorganization after World War II and it was part of a nationwide effort to develop the tactical units needed in modern warfare. The plan allowed Missouri to retain two thirds of the 35th Division with the other third spread throughout eastern Kansas. The reorganization authorized Missouri a total strength of 8,281 troops. Of this number, 5,459 soldiers were a part of the 35th Division and 2,822 troops became nondivisional or supporting units of the State.

It was during this period that Missouri received a completely new unit, the Army Aircraft Maintenance Battalion located at Springfield, Missouri. According to General Sheppard, Missouri received this unit because of superior ratings by the Army for

maintenance of all Army equipment over a span of six years. The reorganization under Sheppard included the growth of the 110th Engineer Battalion, formerly with four companies, to six companies with four in Kansas City and one each in Lexington and Richmond, replacing the artillery battery and medical company in those cities. The unit at Salem, part of the 140th Infantry, was redesignated as the 158th Ordnance Field Supply Company. These are just a few examples of the changes that began in 1959 under General Sheppard's reorganization.

Also, during Sheppard's tenure, the Missouri National Guard was mobilized for the Berlin Crisis of 1961. Erection of the Berlin Wall by the Soviets signalled the beginning of a new period of international tension. As a deterrent to the spread of Russian influence beyond the divided city, the United States government made plans to deploy selected Army and Air National Guard units to augment NATO forces in Europe. The Missouri units called up were the 864th Medical Company, St. Louis, the 106th Ordnance Company, DeSoto, the 204th Signal Battalion, St. Louis and the 131st Tactical Fighter Wing, St. Louis. There were 791 Army Guard personnel and 944 Air Guard personnel mobilized for a total of 1735 Guardsmen.

The 131st Tactical Fighter Wing was participating in summer field training in Wisconsin when notified that a recall would occur on October 1, 1961. For some members of the unit who had seen World War II and Korean Conflict service, this would be a third recall. The units destination was Toul-Rasieres Air Base, France. The 131st was formally designated the 713st Tactical Fighter Wing and became part of the United States Air Force Europe. They assumed a regular training basis with the U.S. 7th Army and maintained a 24-hour alert status. Colonel Walter J. Weike commanded the deployed Wing elements. As the Berlin situation subsided, all mobilized units were ordered home and were released from active duty on July 19, 1962. All the Missouri units performed with pride and distinction during this emergency mobilization.

General Sheppard was promoted to Lieutenant General in the Missouri National Guard on 2 December 1964, the first to be so honored.

LAURENCE B. ADAMS, JR.  
1964-1973

Lawrence B. Adams, Jr. was born in Sikeston, Missouri, on April 8, 1915. He joined the 140th Infantry, Missouri National Guard in 1932 as a private. In 1940 he received an A.B. degree from Southeast Missouri State Teachers College and during the same year was commissioned a second lieutenant. In December 1940 the 140th was mobilized and sent to California where they were detached from the 35th Division to help guard the west coast. Later, Adams received orders to the Pacific theatre of operations where he worked with an American Philipino regiment among other assignments, and attained the rank of major. His decorations included the Bronze Star Medal and Combat Infantry Badge.

After the war, Adams returned home to serve the Missouri National Guard once again. He held the positions of Deputy Director, and later Director, of the Missouri Selective Service Section. Even while serving as Adjutant General of the state, he wore the second hat of director of the S.S.S.

One of Adams' major contributions was the buildup and expansion of National Guard facilities. These include the acquisition of Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, the construction of the headquarters building in Jefferson City, and the impressive growth of the TARS aviation shop (later AVCRAD) in Springfield.

During Adams' administration, America went through a time of turbulence and change. The Vietnam War came into full focus during this period and the National Guard was effected. The Guard stood as symbol of military pride during a time of draft resistance and protests over America's role in Southeast Asia. Many Guardsmen volunteered for active duty in Vietnam and these soldiers served with distinction. Early in the war, President Johnson chose not to mobilize reserve forces and to rely on draftees to fill the ranks needed in Vietnam. In 1968, however, two events caused President Johnson to order a limited number of guardsmen into federal service. These were the Tet Offensive launched by the North Vietnamese in January and the seizure of the ship "Pueblo" by North Korea. On January 11, 1968, 11 Air National Guard units, comprising 1,511 Air Guardsmen were ordered to active duty. Then, on April 11 an alert was issued and on May 13 some 20 major units of the Army National Guard were ordered to active duty. Among the units called to active duty was the 208th Engineer Company, from Festus. This unit was the only Missouri organization mobilized and in April the company learned it had 32 days to report to Ft. Benning, Georgia. The commander,

Captain John Wondel, had been in the reserves 19 years and eight months. He had planned to retire in four months of the callup. Most of the 119 men mobilized had never been on active duty before. Wondel, the commander, had seen active duty for 11 months during the Berlin crisis of 1961 and his first sergeant, Guy Swiger, a reservist for 21 years, also saw active duty during that time. About half the 208th stayed at Fort Benning for their 18 months active duty with the remainder being sent to various places throughout the world, including 37 to Vietnam. The commander, John Wondel was among those sent to Vietnam.

Members of the 208th as well as individual soldiers who volunteered for active duty during the Vietnam conflict served with distinction and pride. As President Nixon stated as he greeted commanders from mobilized units in 1969:

All the reserve component units responded to the nations call in time of need and established records of performance, both in and out of combat, which have demonstrated a high level of readiness and training never before achieved by our reserve forces.

Also, during this period, the National Guard was involved in extensive riot control training, designed to protect the citizens of Missouri in the event of civil disturbances. This training proved invaluable to the soldiers mobilized on April 9, 1968. This was the date of a full scale civil disturbance in Kansas City, Missouri, and the Guard was called up to help control rioting that erupted after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis. Company B of the 175th Military Police Battalion from Warrenton was one unit responding to the callup. According to then First SGT Clifton Woolf, the company received their call about 10:00 pm on Wednesday, April 10 and by 12:30 they had 120 men on the road with the rest of the unit arriving the next day. The men were divided up into patrols of four, made up of three guardsmen and one Kansas City policeman. The soldiers duty included enforcing curfew placed on the city by the mayor and patrolling the area. While in Kansas City the men slept in the halls of the Kansas City East High School and did their cooking on portable gas stoves. According to Woolf the men were well received by the local citizens who treated them with warmth and respect. SGT Woolf said that the previous riot training the company received had proved very effective.

Company B is just one example of the dedication and service rendered by hundreds of guardsmen during the civil disturbance crisis

of the late sixties. The Kansas City riot duty occurred April 9-17, 1968, with 3008 troops mobilized performing a total of 19,599 mandays duty. During May 19-26, 1969, another civil disturbance occurred on the Lincoln University campus, Jefferson City, Missouri. The Guard mobilized 286 troops for a total of 1,497 mandays duty.

ROBERT E. BUECHLER  
1977-1981

General Robert E. Buechler is recognized as being the first Air National Guard officer to be appointed Adjutant General.

Robert Buechler was born January 20, 1921 and attended the public schools of St. Louis. He received AB and JD degrees from Washington University in St. Louis.

General Buechler entered military service on February 25, 1942 by enlisting in the U.S. Army Corps as an aviation cadet. He graduated from pilot training and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1942. In May 1943 he was assigned to the China-Burma-India theater of operation. Buechler attained the grade of captain in October 1944 and returned to the United States.

In July 1945 Buechler was released from active duty and affiliated with an active reserve unit at Scott Field, Illinois. During the Korean conflict, he was ordered to active duty in the grade of major and assigned as a Strategic Air Command squadron commander. Released from active duty in January 1953, he was again assigned to the Air Force Reserve, then joined the Missouri Air National Guard in July 1953. From 1953 to 1957 General Buechler participated in several special tours of active duty.

In November 1957, he was released from his ANG assignment and entered a special tour of active duty as Operation Staff Officer, National Guard Bureau, in the Pentagon. Completing this tour of duty General Buechler returned to the Missouri Air National Guard. In February 1960, he accepted another tour of active duty as special Project Officer to the Assistant Chief, NBG, Pentagon, where he remained until June 1960. He was then reassigned to HQ, MAC, Scott AFB, Illinois. General Buechler was released from his MAC assignment in July 1964, receiving the Legion of Merit at that time. He entered the Air War College in August 1964 and graduated as honorary president of his class in June 1965. His next assignment was as Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, HQ, Missouri Air National Guard, serving there until September 1968.

General Buechler became Commander of the 131st Tactical Fighter Wing of the Missouri Air National Guard on 1 October 1968. He remained in this assignment until his retirement on 7 December 1972.

Following his tour at the Air War College, General Buechler resumed his civilian practice of law in the St. Louis area. He worked

in the civilian community until July 1977 when he accepted the appointment as Adjutant General of Missouri. General Buechler was promoted to the grade of major general (ANG) by confirmation of the United States Senate.

During Buechler's administration, the National Guard saw a continued period of growth. His contribution can still be seen in the programs and facilities of National Guard units around the state.

The Current Adjutant General of the Missouri National Guard

CHARLES M. KIEFNER  
1973-1977  
1981-

General Kiefner has the unique distinction of being the youngest Adjutant General ever appointed to that office. Charles M. Kiefner was born June 28, 1930, in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He graduated from high school in 1948 and attended Westminster College in Fulton. In 1975, he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Columbia College. His military education includes completion of the Associate Infantry Company Officer Course, Associate Armor Company Officer Course, Rifle Marksmanship Instruction Course, Ranger School, Train Fire Instruction Course, Associate Infantry Officer Career Course, Engineer Staff Office Refresher Course, Engineer Staff Officer Advanced Correspondence Course, Command and General Staff College, Senior Officer Legal Orientation Course, National Security Management Correspondence Course, Counterterrorism Course, Senior Officer Preventive Maintenance Logistic Course, and Senior Command/Chemical Staff Officer Course.

General Kiefner began his military career on September 24, 1947, as a private in Company F, 140th Infantry Regiment, Missouri Army National Guard at Perryville. In October 1948, he was transferred to Company B, 175th Military Police Battalion, Fulton where he attained the rank of sergeant in August 1950. He was inducted into federal service during the Korean War with the unit on September 11, 1950, and served in Germany. He was released from active duty and discharged on October 12, 1951.

Rejoining the National Guard and upon completion of the necessary military education, he was appointed a second lieutenant, Infantry, on December 21, 1951, and assigned as a Platoon Leader in the 140th Infantry. In June 1961, he assumed command of Company B, 1st Battle Group, 140th Infantry. Subsequent to this assignment, he served in a variety of staff positions with the 140th Infantry. In January 1968, he was reassigned to the 35th Engineer Brigade, where he held the position of Adjutant, Assistant S-3, S-2, and S-3. He then became Logistics Officer for the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment for a short time.

On May 8, 1973, he was appointed The Adjutant General, Missouri. He received federal recognition as a colonel on June 1, 1975, and as a brigadier general, Adjutant General Corps, on September 10, 1976.

The following March, at the conclusion of his tour as the Adjutant General, he was reappointed a colonel, and assigned as Executive Officer for the States Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. The next month he was reassigned to a temporary position, where he remained until he transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve Control Group (Reinforcement) in September 1978. He was named Reserve Liaison Officer to the U.S. Military Academy in April 1979.

He was again appointed in the Missouri Army National Guard in November 1980 and assumed the duties of Adjutant General on January 19, 1981. He received federal recognition as a brigadier general, Adjutant General Corps, on May 8 of that year and as a major general, Adjutant General Corps, February 10, 1982. On January 1, 1983, Major General Kiefner was appointed by Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger for a three year term on the Armed Forces Reserve Forces Policy Board.

As Adjutant General of Missouri, Kiefner is responsible for supervising the administration, training, and operations of the Missouri National Guard, which is authorized over 8,900 Army Guard and 2,800 Air National Guard personnel. He is commander of the State Area Command, Missouri Army National Guard in Jefferson City.

His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit (with oak leaf cluster), Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Army of Occupation Medal (Germany), National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal, NGAUS Distinguished Service Medal, Missouri Meritorious Service Medal, Missouri Conspicuous Service Medal, Minnesota Medal of Merit, Expert Infantryman Badge, Ranger Tab, Department of Defense Staff Identification Badge, and National Guard Recruiter Badge.

He is Vice President of the National Guard Association of the United States, a member of Adjutants General Association of the United States, Missouri National Guard Association, Association of the United States Army, Air Force Association, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Society of American Military Engineers, Kappa Alpha Fraternity, and Vice President, First National Bank of Perryville.

General Kiefner resides in Perryville with his wife, Marilyn.

During General Kiefner's administration the National Guard has seen a dramatic increase in overseas training. During "Blazing Trails" Missouri Guard units played a key role in a joint U.S. - Panamanian engineering exercise conducted at the request of Panama on

the isolated Aquero Peninsula from January through May, 1985. The Missouri Guard provided approximately 2,800 of the 9,000 U.S. troops that participated in this exercise. The goal of the exercise was to build 27 kilometers of road through an area served by little more than a horse trail and to rehabilitate 15 kilometers of road built by the Louisiana Guard earlier that year. The next year several thousand Missourians participated in "General Terenicio Sierra", a joint U.S. - Honduran engineering exercise set in the north central highlands of Honduras in Yoro province during that country's six month dry season. The exercise was a great success with Missouri engineer, military police and support units participating. The exercise was under command and control of the Missouri National Guard and when the Guard departed from Camp Big Bear in July the residents of Yoro province were left with a new market road for their goods and memories of lasting friendships made with more than 4,000 Missouri National Guardsmen. During these exercises, much valuable information was gained and as General Kiefner said "it was an outstanding opportunity for our National Guard to receive realistic training in a tropical environment unmatched at any U.S. training site."

In addition to these Central American exercises, the Guard greatly expanded its role in the Key Personnel Upgrade Program (KPUP). During Training Year 87 numerous units sent troops to upgrade their basic job skills at such locations as Panama, Germany, Italy, Korea and Japan. Under the CONUS program 31 officers and 144 enlisted personnel trained at 12 different active army installations in 35 different MOSs and ASIs. Under the OCONUS program 34 officers and 48 enlisted personnel trained in 5 foreign countries in 29 different MOSs and ASIs. Overall the total number of individuals participating in this program during TY 87 was 257 and there is every indication that this number will greatly increase in TY 88.

Beside the KPUP program, there have been a great many other opportunities for overseas training for Missouri guardsman during General Kiefner's tenure as Adjutant General. Most of the overseas training has been in Germany and Korea with active duty units. Missouri units or cells have also trained in Japan, Italy, Belgium and England. In training year 1986 over 700 Missouri guardsmen from 16 different units made up cells of varying sizes for overseas training. The next training year saw more than 800 troops from 15 different units training outside the states. In 1988 training year nearly 500 guardsmen from 15 different units will be involved in overseas training.

With the increased overseas training has come a great deal of

emphasis on mobilization training. Currently on a five year cycle every unit in the Missouri National Guard is evaluated on mobilization readiness.

Despite increased mobilization training as well as mission training and even oversea deployment, guard units have to be ready to serve their state as well as their nation. The last decade has witnessed an increasing variety of state emergency duty for which hundreds of guardsmen have been called out to assist state and local officials. Floods, snow storms and tornados have demanded the greatest amount of manpower. The guard has also aided law enforcement agencies in manhunts of dangerous criminals and prison escapees.

The modern guard is a multi-purpose force; Ready for all emergencies at home or against a foreign foe on a distant land if need be.

